METHOD AND APPARATUS EXTENDING A SERVER TO A WIRELESS-ROUTER SERVER

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority to Provisional Patent Application number 60/258,434 docket number CRAN0002PR, entitled "Wireless Network Appliance", filed December 27, 2000; and to Patent Application number PCT/US01/12401, docket number CRAN0002P, entitled "Method and Apparatus Extending a Server to a Wireless-Router Server", filed April 17, 2001.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to providing a wireless interface as a server device to a server to create a wireless-router server.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIOR ART

Figure **1** depicts an 802.11 Extended Service Set as found in the prior art.

The components of a wireless Ethernet are defined in the IEEE Standard IEEE802.11Std-1999. The extended service set (ESS) of a wireless Ethernet comprises a distribution system (DS), mobile stations with wireless Ethernet transceivers (STA), and base stations, also known as access points (AP). A wireless Ethernet transceiver is typically packaged as a Type II PCMCIA card

for use in contemporary notebook computers. Each AP is a link-layer (OSI layer 2) bridge between the DS and the STA. A high-rate (11Mbps) wireless Ethernet standard utilizing Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS) modulation is defined in the IEEE802.11b Standard.

The DS is normally a wired Ethernet (IEEE802.3 Standard). An AP behaves like an Ethernet hub or repeater. It relays Ethernet frames from the wired Ethernet to every STA as though the STA were physically attached to the wired Ethernet. It also relays every frame from an STA to the wired Ethernet. Multicast, broadcast, and unicast frames are relayed in both directions. An STA attaches to the DS through exactly one AP at any time. Movement of the STA may cause it to re-attach to the DS through a new AP. This constitutes a handoff of the STA between access points. Because an AP is a link-layer bridge, a handoff succeeds only if the base stations involved belong to the same OSI layer 3 subnet. It is not the responsibility of an AP to route at layer 3. The subnet to which a set of base stations belongs may have a gateway which routes layer 3 datagrams to other layer 3 subnets.

The IEEE802.11 Standard prescribes another form of wireless Ethernet called an Independent Basic Service Set (IBSS). Unlike the ESS, an IBSS has no DS and no AP. Mobile stations communicate directly. An IBSS is often called an ad hoc, or peer-to-peer, wireless network.

A router is characterized by multiple network interfaces. Each interface is associated with a set of destination addresses for devices that can be reached through that interface. The interface also has a unique address used to reference it.

For instance, an Ethernet interface is referenced by a 48-bit, layer 2 (link layer) address. It is also associated with a set of layer 2 addresses that is the set of destination addresses reachable from it. Each destination address corresponds to a device that can be reached via the Ethernet Medium Access Control (MAC) protocol through that physical interface. If Ethernet frames are routed between interfaces based on their destination layer 2 addresses, then routing occurs at layer 2. Layer 2 routers are commonly called switches.

However, routing can also occur at layer 3. When routing occurs at layer 3, each interface has a layer 3 address, and a range of destination layer 3 addresses. Layer 3 datagrams are routed between interfaces based on their destination layer 3 address.

Many routers perform network address translation, which simplifies IP addressing and conserves the IP address space. Network address translation enables private IP internetworks to use non-registered IP addresses to connect to the Internet. Network address translation usually operates on a router connecting two networks together, translating private (globally non-unique) addresses in the internal network into legal addresses before packets are forwarded to another network. Network address translation on a router can be configured to present only one address for the entire internal network to the external network. This essentially hides the entire internal network behind that address and forces all messaging between the external network and internal network to pass through specific communications processes and security measures.

If a physical network interface runs the IEEE802.11 MAC protocol (wireless Ethernet) and another runs the IEEE802.3 MAC protocol (wired Ethernet)

then there are two ways to bridge the interfaces. One is at layer 3, and the other is at layer 2. The layer 3 bridge is called a wireless router. Wireless routers are not governed by the IEEE802.11 Standard. An AP is a layer 2, or link layer, bridge.

There is a wireless router available commercially, the SMC Networks Wireless Broadband Router. It has a wireless network transceiver, four physical ports, and a non-extensible set of services including firewall security and network address translation. The wireless network transceiver is integrated into the product, making its removal impossible.

Figure **2A** shows a typical configuration for a wireless router as found in the prior art.

The router has one interface connected to a DSL modem, another connected to a wired Ethernet hub, and a third physical interface that is a wireless Ethernet transceiver. Address translation done at the router permits multiple wired hosts, connected via the hub, and mobile stations, connected via the wireless transceiver, to share the single layer 3 address of the DSL interface. The wired hosts and mobile stations are behind the router in that wired hosts and mobile stations are allowed to connect to hosts on layer 3 subnets outside the subnet to which the layer 3 address of the DSL interface belongs. However, hosts on these other subnets cannot initiate a connection to any of the wired hosts or mobile stations. Network connections then are unidirectional due to network address translation.

Software that implements the functionality of an AP according to the IEEE802.11 Standard is available from Neesus Datacom. It is called PC-AP

because it runs on a PC under Windows 95. It has three parts: an NDIS driver that controls a wireless Ethernet PC card, an NDIS driver for an IEEE802.3 wired Ethernet card, and a Windows protocol shim that bridges the two drivers at layer 2. Compaq has an OEM license to use PC-AP in its WL300 product.

Figure **2B** depicts a server **100** as disclosed in the prior art coupling to a collection of at least one wireline network client **114**.

Server **100** is controlled by computer **150** operating server **100** based upon program system **400** and client list **190**, which reside in accessibly coupled **152** memory **160**. Program systems are discussed herein as comprised of program steps residing in such memory, which are accessed and used to operate server **100** by the actions of computer **150** based upon the accessed program steps.

Server **100** includes at least one wireline communications port **140** communicatively coupled **112** with wireline network **110**. A wireline client **114** is communicatively coupled **116** with network **110** providing physical transport path **116** via **110** via **112** communicatively coupling wireline network client **114** and server **100**.

In certain situations, server **100** may communicatively couple **222** via network **110** with upgrade server **220** as shown by communications path **112-110-222**.

In certain situations, server **100** may include a second wireline communications port **210** coupled **212** to modem **214**, which in turn couples **216** to second network **218**. Upgrade server **220** may couple **224** to second

network **218**, providing a second or alternative communicative coupling path **212-214-216-218-224** between server **100** and upgrade server **220**.

In these situations, sometimes upgrade server **220** is provided **226** an upgrade package **228**. Upgrade server **220** presents upgrade package **228** to server **100** via one of the communicative couplings, where it is further presented to computer **150**.

Computer **150** uses the presented upgrade package to modify program system **400** and/or client list **190**. Client list **190** may be altered either in terms of active entries or the structure of such entries. Altering program system may include any of the following. Adding capabilities to program system **400**, including device drivers as well as communications functions. Modifying existing capabilities may include adding new virus definitions to a firewall.

As used herein server **100** refers to at least one computer **150**, with no particular size requirement, having one or more network interfaces **140** and/or **210** through which clients **114** (other computers) access message based services on server **100**. Such services include, but are not limited to, TCP/UDP protocol-based services. They may include, but are not limited to, file provisioning, print spooling, electronic mail, web content, datagram forwarding, and proxy services, among others. A server is extensible in that as part of its normal administration, new services can be enabled, and others disabled. A server is not normally tasked with routing even though server operating systems like Linux and FreeBSD can route at layer 3. Such a server **100** includes servers as manufactured by Sun Microsystems, such as the Qube 3 Appliance.

Current practice for accessing a server uses technology governed by the IEEE802.11 Standard to place the server in a DS and introduce an AP. Mobile wireless stations access the server indirectly through the AP using either TCP or UDP applications. Because services are TCP/UDP based, an alternative to using an AP to access the server is to use a wireless router instead. With either approach, a second processor, in the AP or router, is required to support mobile stations.

As used herein, a computer refers to at least one of the following: an instruction processing system, an inference engine and a finite state machine. An instruction processing system includes at least one instruction register, whose contents change through the fetching of instructions from a memory accessibly coupled to the computer.

Another example is a server that runs the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP). DHCP allows computers to dynamically discover the addresses of one or more authoritative domain name servers. Such information is also useful to mobile wireless stations.

With a separate server and wireless router, DHCP does not see a mobile station's DHCP_DISCOVER packets because they are broadcast using the limited broadcast address, and a router never forwards a datagram whose destination address is the limited broadcast address. Hence the wireless router must also run DHCP, and maintain its own DHCP configuration file containing the addresses of the same domain name servers found in the DHCP configuration file on the server.

Summary of the Invention

The invention includes methods of producing a wireless router from a server. In certain preferred embodiments, only one computer is required, the server's computer. Preferably, the server runs an operating system capable of forwarding layer 3 datagrams between its network interfaces, one of which is the wireless network interface. The invention includes the delivery and installation of the necessary software through upgrade packages and non-volatile memory components. The upgrade packages may reside on an upgrade server, which provides them to servers for installation.

There is economy in the invention besides eliminating a computer. Administration of the wireless router can be integrated with existing server configuration tasks. This provides opportunities to eliminate redundant processing and network/server administration. For instance, some commercial base stations allow filtering of Ethernet frames based on destination link-layer addresses. This is a capability that may already exist in the kernel running on the server. The tools and user interface of the operating system kernel can be uses to administer filtering across all network interfaces, wired as well as wireless.

As stated above with a separate server and wireless router, DHCP will not see a mobile station's DHCP_DISCOVER packets requiring the wireless router to also run DHCP, and maintain its own DHCP configuration file. This duplication is eliminated with the invention, as there is at most one instance of DHCP running, and only one configuration file.

The extended server merges the functions of a server and a wireless router. Usually they are sold separately as different pieces of hardware with separate operating systems and separate user interfaces for administration. The extended server has only one operating system and a single user interface for administering both the server's services and its wireless access capability.

Unlike any AP on the market today, the extended server is parameterized on the type of modulation. For example, the extended server can use FHSS (Bluetooth), DSSS (IEEE 802.11b) or OFDM (IEEE 802.11a). It is only necessary to use a different wireless network card, which may be coupled to the server in any of a variety of ways, including bus and interface couplings.

There are many applications that demand wireless access to a server and for which neither a server, nor an AP, nor a wireless router alone is sufficient. They include users, who may either be customers or service personnel, placing orders wirelessly in restaurants where menus are stored on the server. Allowing customers to query a database stored on a server wirelessly, such as a library is another example. Yet another example is the delivery of audio and video content from the extended server, located in a kiosk, to automobiles and portable computers.

The extended server can provide Internet access wirelessly to handheld computers and personal digital assistants. It can update itself with new content downloaded periodically, or upon demand, from the Internet or from a site within an Extranet. Other places where the extended server is useful include bookstores, public libraries, coffee shops, and convenience stores. All have in common the need for wireless access to a local repository of

information for that site, plus wireless Internet access for information available only through the Internet.

The extended server can decapsulate packets for any communications protocol stack, e.g. WAP or Bluetooth. This facilitates integrating new protocol stacks that run on small wireless devices with existing networks. Interfacing with a new protocol stack is confined to the extended server, and hence to the network perimeter, leaving communication protocols in the existing network unmodified.

One of skill in the art will readily recognize that the embodiments of the invention disclosed herein support more than one wireless interface and that different wireless interfaces further support distinct wireless communications protocols. In a similar fashion, it will be recognized that multiple wireline communications ports can be coupled between the server and multiple wireline networks, possibly possessing different physical transport layers, as well as different messaging protocols.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure **1** depicts an 802.11 Extended Service Set as found in the prior art;

Figure **2A** shows a typical configuration for a wireless router as found in the prior art;

Figure **2B** depicts a server **100** as disclosed in the prior art coupling to a collection of at least one wireline network client **114**;

Figure **3A** depicts a router supporting communications between a first wireless client **200** and a wireline network **110** using a server **100** operated by computer **150**, which is controlled at least in part by program system **1000** residing in memory **160** accessibly coupled **152** to computer **150**;

Figure **3B** depicts a router supporting communications between a first wireless client **200** and a wireline network **110** using a server **100** as in Figure **3A** operated by means **1000** for providing communication between transceiver **130** and wireline network **110**;

Figure **3C** depicts a refinement of Figure **3A**, with wireless interface **120** coupling via an interface with computer **150** operating server **100** as shown in Figure **2B**, at least partially controlled by program system **1000** residing in memory **160**;

Figure **3D** depicts a refinement of Figure **3A**, with wireless interface **120** coupling via an bus coupling **104** with computer **150** operating server **100** as shown in Figure **2B**, at least partially controlled by program system **1000** residing in memory **160**;

Figure **4** depicts a preferred wireless router using a server **100** operated by computer **150** as in Figure **3A** with wireless interface **120** embodied as a wireless PCMCIA card coupled **104** using the PCMCIA bus convention through PCMCIA card reader **170**;

Figure **5** depicts a detail flowchart of program system **1000** of Figure **4A** and means **1000** of Figure **4B** supporting communications between a first wireless client and a wireline network;

Figure **6A** depicts a detail flowchart of program system **1000** of Figure **4A** and means **1000** of Figure **4B** further supporting communications between a wireless client and a wireline network;

Figure **6B** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **1082** of Figure **6A** further showing the wireless client communicating via the wireless coupling;

Figure **7A** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **1022** of Figure **5** further enabling address translation on the server;

Figure **7B** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **1032** of Figure **5** further adding the network route for the wireless interface on the server;

Figure **8A** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **1042** of Figure **5** further making the wireless interface available to at least one wireless client;

Figure **8B** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **1022** of Figure **5** for enabling address translation on the server;

Figure **9** depicts a flowchart of operation **2000** of the method of producing a wireless router from a server;

Figure **10** depicts an alternative flowchart of operation **2000** of Figure **9** for the method producing a wireless router from a server;

Figure **11A** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **2072** of Figure **10** for coupling the wireless interface;

Figure **11B** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **2072** of Figure **10** for coupling the wireless interface;

Figure **12** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **2142** of Figure **11B** for coupling the wireless interface to the server using the bus coupling;

Figure **13** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **2152** of Figure **11B** for coupling the wireless interface to the server using the interface coupling;

Figure **14** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **2222** of Figure **13** for coupling the wireless interface to the server using the Ethernet interface; and

Figure **15** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **2232** of Figure **13** for coupling the wireless interface to the server using the fiber optic interface;

Figure **16** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **2032** of Figures **9** and **10** for enabling address translation on the server; and

Figure **17** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **2112** of Figure **10** for running the host configuration protocol.

<u>Detailed Description of the Invention</u>

Figure **3A** depicts a wireless router supporting communications between a first wireless client **200** and a wireline network **110** using a server **100** operated by computer **150**, which is controlled at least in part by program system **1000** residing in memory **160** accessibly coupled **152** to computer **150**.

The system is comprised of a wireless interface **120** coupled **104** to a server **100** which couples **112** via wireline communication port **140** to wireline network **110**. The wireless interface **120** possesses a wireless transceiver **130**. The wireless interface **120** may preferably couple **104** via a PCMCIA card reader **170** communicatively coupled **154** with computer **150**.

The wireline network **110** couples **112** via wireline communications port **140** to the server **100**. Note the wireline communications port **140** may include a bus port.

The server is controlled by at least one computer **150** operating the server **100** based upon a program system **1000** comprising program steps residing in memory **160** accessibly coupled **152** with the computer **150**.

Wireless transceivers **120** may support at least a message passing wireless communications protocol, further supporting at least layer two messaging communications protocols. Wireless transceivers **120** preferably support at least IEEE 802.11b.

Routers embodied in this invention preferably support layer three datagrams originating from wireless users.

Certain embodiments of the invention include program system **1000** implemented as program steps residing in at least one memory **160** accessibly coupled **152** with computer **150** operating server **100**. Memory **160** includes at least one of the following: A non-volatile memory component accessibly coupled with the computer. A volatile memory component accessibly coupled with the computer. A removable non-volatile memory component inserted into a memory component reader coupled with the computer forming an accessible coupling of the removable non-volatile memory component with the computer.

Non-volatile memory components further support a file management system as found in various operating systems including but not limited to versions of UNIX, including LINUX and various forms of Windows.

Removable non-volatile memory components include but are not limited to floppy disks, compact flash, zip disks, CD roms, CD-RW disks and DVD RAMs and DVD ROMs.

Note in that various embodiments of the invention, the server may be a member of the Qube product line, which includes the Qube 3, manufactured and marketed by Sun Microsystems.

Also note that the wireless interface **120** may be a radio network interface.

Figure **3B** depicts a wireless router supporting communications between a first wireless client **200** and a wireline network **110** using a server **100** as in Figure **3A** operated by means **1000** for providing communication between transceiver **130** and wireline network **110**.

Means **1000** implements the methods of this invention using operational controls including, but not limited to, instruction processors, inferential engines, neural networks, and finite state machines, which may or may not be one-hot-state encoded. The means for implementing individual steps of the methods of this invention may be differ from one step to another. The means for implementing groups of these steps may use a single control mechanism. Note that in contemporary technology, the preferred means for implementing these operations is as program steps residing in memory, but that even now, when the volume of use of an invention becomes large enough, any or all of the mentioned means have been used to advantage in other systems.

Wireless interface **120** may couple to computer **150** as shown in Figure **3A** by a member of the wireless coupling collection, which includes interface couplings and bus couplings.

Figure **3C** depicts a refinement of Figure **3A**, with wireless interface **120** coupling via an interface with computer **150** operating server **100** as shown in Figure **2B**, at least partially controlled by program system **1000** residing in memory **160**.

Wireless interface **120** couples **104** via interface **170** through **154** to computer **150**. By way of example, interface **170** may include, but is not limited to being a member of the following: a USB interface, an Ethernet interface, a fiber optic interface, an ATM interface, a STM interface, and a modem interface.

As used herein, ATM refers to any of the Asynchronous Transfer Mode communications protocols, or variations in such protocols. STM refers to Synchronous Transfer Mode communications protocols herein.

As used herein, a modem refers to a device incorporating the operations of both a modulator and a demodulator performing these operations with respect to at least one physical communications channel. Note that the modulator and demodulator operations, while often symmetrical, need not be symmetrical with respect to each other. By way of example, contemporary ADSL modems typically provide more demodulation capability than modulation capability.

An Ethernet interface as used herein will refer to at least the following: a 1-Base T Ethernet interface, a 10-Base T Ethernet interface, a 100 Base T Ethernet interface, and a gigabit Ethernet interface.

A fiber optic interface as used herein refers to at least the following: a fiber channel compliant interface, an interface to a Time Division Multiplexing fiber optic, an interface to a photonic switch fiber optic, an interface to an optical

subcarrier multiplexed fiber optic and an interface to Wavelength Division Mutliplexed fiber optic.

Certain embodiments of the invention include upgrade package **228** containing a version of program system **1000** to reside memory **160**.

Upgrade package **228** is accessibly coupled **226** with upgrade server **220** communicatively accessible to computer **150** operating server **100**. As shown in Figure **3C**, communications access between server **100** and upgrade server **228** may be through either network **110** or through network **218**. The network accessed for communication of the upgrade package may or may not be part of the normal operation of the invention's embodiment as implemented. Upgrade server **228** provides upgrade package **228** to computer **150**.

Figure **3D** depicts a refinement of Figure **3A**, with wireless interface **120** coupling via an bus coupling **104** with computer **150** operating server **100** as shown in Figure **2B**, at least partially controlled by program system **1000** residing in memory **160**.

Bus coupling **104** as used herein refers to at least the following: a PCI bus coupling, a Compact PCI bus coupling, and an ISA bus coupling.

Typically, a bus is found to have many parallel physical communication channels. These parallel physical communication channels are often implemented as conductive paths embedded in or printed on a substrate.

Typically, an interface today involves a physical transport layer with few or one physical communication channel, such as coaxial cable, twisted wire

pairs, and single strand fiber optics. While these distinctions are useful given contemporary deployed technology, research results indicate that at least fiber optic physical transport layers with many bundled physical communication channels have been proven feasible and reliable.

Figure **4** depicts a preferred wireless router using a server **100** operated by computer **150** as in Figure **3A** with wireless interface **120** embodied as a wireless PCMCIA card coupled **104** using the PCMCIA bus convention through PCMCIA card reader **170**.

Network address translation is accomplished by running IP masquerade **180**, which masquerades traffic from the wireless to the wired interface, and demasquerades **182** return traffic from the wired to the wireless interface. Network address translation is discussed in Figure **5** as operation **1022**. As used herein, masquerading traffic may refer to the use of a single or the use of multiple external addresses for traffic through a wireless router constructed in accordance with this invention. The masquerading and demasquerading operations **180** and **182** are further discussed in Figure **7A** as operations **1152** and **1162**, respectively.

This implies that the wireless router **100** forwards layer 3 datagrams to and from mobile wireless clients **200**. It is not necessary to perform address translation to extend a server **100** to a wireless router. The key property is that the server **100** be able to forward datagrams. Address translation allows multiple wireless clients **200** to each have a unique unicast layer 3 address and yet all be represented by the server **100** with a single unicast address on the wireline network **110**.

Operation **1032** of Figure **5** and operation **2032** of Figures **9** and **10** involve adding a subnet route to the kernel routing table of the server **100** with the wireless interface **120** as its device.

Figure **5** depicts a detail flowchart of program system **1000** of Figure **4A** and means **1000** of Figure **4B** supporting communications between a first wireless client and a wireline network.

Arrow **1010** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1000** to operation **1012**. Operation **1012** performs coupling the wireless interface to the wireline network via the wireline communications port as a server device with a network service address. Arrow **1014** directs execution from operation **1012** to operation **1016**. Operation **1016** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **1020** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1000** to operation **1022**. Operation **1022** performs enabling address translation on the server to include the server device with the network service address. Arrow **1024** directs execution from operation **1022** to operation **1016**. Operation **1016** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **1030** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1000** to operation **1032**. Operation **1032** performs adding a network route for the wireless interface on the server as a server device with the network service address. Arrow **1034** directs execution from operation **1032** to operation **1016**. Operation **1016** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **1040** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1000** to operation **1042**. Operation **1042** performs making the wireless interface

available to at least one wireless client communicating via the wireline communications port as a gateway to communicate on the wireline network. Arrow **1044** directs execution from operation **1042** to operation **1016**. Operation **1016** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Figure **6A** depicts a detail flowchart of program system **1000** of Figure **4A** and means **1000** of Figure **4B** further supporting communications between a wireless client and a wireline network.

Arrow **1070** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1000** to operation **1072**. Operation **1072** performs a wireless client communicating via the wireless coupling based upon a login protocol accessing a client authorization list to create an authorized client. Arrow **1074** directs execution from operation **1072** to operation **1076**. Operation **1076** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **1080** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1000** to operation **1082**. Operation **1082** performs the authorized client communicating via the wireless coupling using the network route to communicate with the wireline network via the wireline communications port. Arrow **1084** directs execution from operation **1082** to operation **1076**. Operation **1076** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Figure **6B** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **1042** of Figure **5** further making the wireless interface available to the authorized client.

Arrow **1090** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1042** to operation **1092**. Operation **1092** performs the wireless transceiver receiving a first message including a destination from the wireless client to create a first

received message including the received destination at the wireless transceiver. Arrow **1094** directs execution from operation **1092** to operation **1096**. Operation **1096** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **1100** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1042** to operation **1102**. Operation **1102** performs the wireless transceiver transmitting a second wireless destined message to the wireless client. Arrow **1104** directs execution from operation **1102** to operation **1096**. Operation **1096** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **1110** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1042** to operation **1112**. Operation **1112** performs transmitting the first wireline network destined message including the wireline address via the wireline communications port. Arrow **1114** directs execution from operation **1112** to operation **1096**. Operation **1096** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **1120** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1042** to operation **1122**. Operation **1122** performs receiving a second wireline network message including a destination containing the network service address to create a second wireline network message including the destination containing the network service address to the server device. Arrow **1124** directs execution from operation **1122** to operation **1096**. Operation **1096** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Certain embodiments of the invention include just one pair of the performed operations **1092-1112** and **1102-1122**, even though it is preferable in most embodiments to perform both of these pairs of operations.

Figure **7A** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **1022** of Figure **5** further enabling address translation on the server.

Arrow **1150** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1022** to operation **1152**. Operation **1152** performs masquerading the first received message including the received destination to create a first wireline destined message including a first wireline address at the server device. Arrow **1154** directs execution from operation **1152** to operation **1156**. Operation **1156** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **1160** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1022** to operation **1162**. Operation **1162** performs demasquerading a second wireline network message including the destination address containing the network service address to create the second wireline originated message including the destination address containing the network service address. Arrow **1164** directs execution from operation **1162** to operation **1156**. Operation **1156** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Figure **7B** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **1032** of Figure **5** further adding the network route for the wireless interface on the server.

Arrow **1190** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1032** to operation **1192**. Operation **1192** performs routing the first wireline destined message at the wireless interface based upon the network route for the server device with the network service address to create a first wireline network destined message including the first wireline address. Arrow **1194** directs execution from operation **1192** to operation **1196**. Operation **1196** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **1200** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1032** to operation **1202**. Operation **1202** performs routing a second wireline originated message including a destination containing the network service address to the server device based upon the network route for the server device with the network service address to create the second wireless destined message to the wireless client. Arrow **1204** directs execution from operation **1202** to operation **1196**. Operation **1196** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Figure **8A** depicts a portrayal of the data flow from reception of messages at the wireless transceiver and wireline communications port to the transmission of messages at the wireline communications port and wireless transceiver, respectively.

Box **3000** depicts the first received message including received destination at wireless transceiver **130.** Arrow **3002** depicts the operation of masquerading to create box **3004**.

Box **3004** depicts the first wireline destined message including a first wireline address at the server device. Arrow **3006** depicts the operation of routing to create box **3008**.

Box **3008** depicts the first wireline network destined message including the wireline address at the wireline communications port **140.**

Box **3030** depicts the second wireline network message including destination containing network service address to server device at the wireline communicaitons port **140.** Arrow **3032** depicts the operation of demasquerading to create box **3034**.

Box **3034** depicts the second wireline originated message including destination address containing network service address. Arrow **3036** depicts the operation of routing to create box **3038**.

Box **3038** depicts the second wireless destined message to the wireless client **200** at the wireless transceiver **130**.

Figure **8B** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **1022** of Figure **5** for enabling address translation on the server.

Arrow **1310** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1022** to operation **1312**. Operation **1312** performs enabling address translation on the server to include the server device with the network service address by use of a static addressing scheme on the wireline network. Arrow **1314** directs execution from operation **1312** to operation **1316**. Operation **1316** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **1320** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1022** to operation **1322**. Operation **1322** performs enabling address translation on the server to include the server device with the network service address by use of a dynamic addressing scheme on the wireline network. Arrow **1324** directs execution from operation **1322** to operation **1316**. Operation **1316** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **1330** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1022** to operation **1332**. Operation **1332** performs translating the wireless interface address to an external wireline address. Arrow **1334** directs execution from operation **1332** to operation **1316**. Operation **1316** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **1340** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1022** to operation **1342**. Operation **1342** performs presenting the wireless interface address as the external wireline address. Arrow **1344** directs execution from operation **1342** to operation **1316**. Operation **1316** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **1350** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1022** to operation **1352**. Operation **1352** performs registering the wireless interface address as the external wireline address. Arrow **1354** directs execution from operation **1352** to operation **1316**. Operation **1316** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **1360** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1022** to operation **1362**. Operation **1362** performs registering the wireless interface address as the external wireline address to a dynamic DNS service. Arrow **1364** directs execution from operation **1362** to operation **1316**. Operation **1316** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Note that various embodiments of the invention may include one or more of the operations of Figure **8B**.

Further note in that various embodiments of the invention, the server may be a member of the Qube product line, which includes the Qube 3, manufactured and marketed by Sun Microsystems.

The invention includes a method of producing a wireless router from a server. Certain embodiments of the invention preferably require the server to run an operating system capable of layer 3 datagram forwarding, such as Linux or

FreeBSD, and have unused communications couplings on its motherboard, either in the form of bus slots or interface couplings.

Figure **9** depicts a flowchart of operation **2000** of the method of producing a wireless router from a server.

Arrow **2010** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2000** to operation **2012**. Operation **2012** performs inserting a PCMCIA Card Reader into a server PCI/ISA slot. Arrow **2014** directs execution from operation **2012** to operation **2016**. Operation **2016** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2020** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2000** to operation **2022**. Operation **2022** performs inserting a PCMCIA wireless LAN PC card into the Card Reader. Arrow **2024** directs execution from operation **2022** to operation **2016**. Operation **2016** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2030** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2000** to operation **2032**. Operation **2032** performs enabling network address translation on the server. Arrow **2034** directs execution from operation **2032** to operation **2016**. Operation **2016** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2040** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2000** to operation **2042**. Operation **2042** performs adding a network route for the wireless interface on the server. Arrow **2044** directs execution from operation **2042** to operation **2016**. Operation **2016** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2050** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2000** to operation **2052**. Operation **2052** performs making the wireless interface address a default-route gateway on wireless clients. Arrow **2054** directs execution from operation **2052** to operation **2016**. Operation **2016** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2060** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2000** to operation **2062**. Operation **2062** performs running DHCP on the wireless interface of the server. Arrow **2064** directs execution from operation **2062** to operation **2016**. Operation **2016** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Operation **2062** requires an entry in the DHCP configuration file of the server of the form "option routers ip_addr;" where ip_addr is the ip_addr of the wireless interface. This entry guarantees that wireless clients running a DHCP client, such as "dhcpcd" or "pump", can configure their routing tables with a default routing entry that has ip_addr as the gateway. Address ip_addr is known to the wireless clients through DHCP offers they receive in response to their DHCP discover packets. A DHCP server runs on the server, and a DHCP client runs on every wireless client. Thus, every wireless client is fully configured to use the server by running only a standard DHCP client. No additional wireless client software is required.

Note in that various embodiments of the invention, the server may be a member of the Qube product line, which includes the Qube 3, manufactured and marketed by Sun Microsystems.

Figure **10** depicts an alternative flowchart of operation **2000** of Figure **9** for the method producing a wireless router from a server.

Arrow **2070** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2000** to operation **2072**. Operation **2072** performs coupling the wireless interface to the server using a member of a wireless coupling collection. Arrow **2074** directs execution from operation **2072** to operation **2076**. Operation **2076** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2030** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2000** to operation **2032**. Operation **2032** performs enabling network address translation on the server. Arrow **2034** directs execution from operation **2032** to operation **2076**. Operation **2076** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2040** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2000** to operation **2042**. Operation **2042** performs adding a network route for the wireless interface on the server to create a wireless interface address. Arrow **2044** directs execution from operation **2042** to operation **2076**. Operation **2076** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2050** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2000** to operation **2052**. Operation **2052** performs making the wireless interface address a default-route gateway for a wireless user communicating via the wireless interface. Arrow **2054** directs execution from operation **2052** to operation **2076**. Operation **2076** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2110** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2000** to operation **2112**. Operation **2112** performs running a host configuration protocol on the wireless interface by the server. Arrow **2114** directs execution from operation **2112** to operation **2076**. Operation **2076** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Note the wireless coupling collection is comprised of a bus coupling between the wireless interface and the computer as depicted in Figure **3D**, and an interface coupling between the wireless interface and the computer as depicted in Figure **3C**.

The wireless interface may be a PCMCIA wireless LAN PC card.

Figure **11A** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **2072** of Figure **10** for coupling the wireless interface.

Arrow **2120** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2072** to operation **2122**. Operation **2122** performs inserting a PCMCIA Card Reader into a PCI/ISA slot coupled with the server. Arrow **2124** directs execution from operation **2122** to operation **2006**. Operation **2006** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2130** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2072** to operation **2132**. Operation **2132** performs inserting the PCMCIA wireless LAN PC card into the Card Reader. Arrow **2134** directs execution from operation **2132** to operation **2006**. Operation **2006** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Figure **11B** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **2072** of Figure **10** for coupling the wireless interface.

Arrow **2140** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2072** to operation **2142**. Operation **2142** performs coupling the wireless interface to the server using the bus coupling. Arrow **2144** directs execution from

operation **2142** to operation **2146**. Operation **2146** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2150** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2072** to operation **2152**. Operation **2152** performs coupling the wireless interface to the server using the interface coupling. Arrow **2154** directs execution from operation **2152** to operation **2146**. Operation **2146** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Note that various embodiments of the invention may employ at least one of the operations of Figure **11B**.

Figure **12** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **2142** of Figure **11B** for coupling the wireless interface to the server using the bus coupling.

Arrow **2170** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2142** to operation **2172**. Operation **2172** performs coupling the wireless interface to the server using the PCI bus coupling. Arrow **2174** directs execution from operation **2172** to operation **2176**. Operation **2176** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2180** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2142** to operation **2182**. Operation **2182** performs coupling the wireless interface to the server using the Compact PCI bus coupling. Arrow **2184** directs execution from operation **2182** to operation **2176**. Operation **2176** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2190** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2142** to operation **2192**. Operation **2192** performs coupling the wireless interface to

the server using the PCMCIA bus coupling. Arrow **2194** directs execution from operation **2192** to operation **2176**. Operation **2176** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2200** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2142** to operation **2202**. Operation **2202** performs coupling the wireless interface to the server using the ISA bus coupling. Arrow **2204** directs execution from operation **2202** to operation **2206**. Operation **2206** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Figure **13** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **2152** of Figure **11B** for coupling the wireless interface to the server using the interface coupling.

Arrow **2210** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2152** to operation **2212**. Operation **2212** performs coupling the wireless interface to the server using the USB interface. Arrow **2214** directs execution from operation **2212** to operation **2216**. Operation **2216** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2220** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2152** to operation **2222**. Operation **2222** performs coupling the wireless interface to the server using the Ethernet interface. Arrow **2224** directs execution from operation **2222** to operation **2216**. Operation **2216** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2230** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2152** to operation **2232**. Operation **2232** performs coupling the wireless interface to the server using the fiber optic interface. Arrow **2234** directs execution from

operation **2232** to operation **2216**. Operation **2216** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2240** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2152** to operation **2242**. Operation **2242** performs coupling the wireless interface to the server using the ATM interface. Arrow **2244** directs execution from operation **2242** to operation **2216**. Operation **2216** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2250** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2152** to operation **2252**. Operation **2252** performs coupling the wireless interface to the server using the STM interface. Arrow **2254** directs execution from operation **2252** to operation **2216**. Operation **2216** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2260** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2152** to operation **2262**. Operation **2262** performs coupling the wireless interface to the server using the modem interface. Arrow **2264** directs execution from operation **2262** to operation **2216**. Operation **2216** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Figure **14** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **2222** of Figure **13** for coupling the wireless interface to the server using the Ethernet interface.

Arrow **2330** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2222** to operation **2332**. Operation **2332** performs coupling the wireless interface to the server using a 1-Base T Ethernet interface. Arrow **2334** directs execution from operation **2332** to operation **2336**. Operation **2336** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2340** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2222** to operation **2342**. Operation **2342** performs coupling the wireless interface to the server using a 10-Base T Ethernet interface. Arrow **2344** directs execution from operation **2342** to operation **2336**. Operation **2336** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2350** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2222** to operation **2352**. Operation **2352** performs coupling the wireless interface to the server using a 100-Base T Ethernet interface. Arrow **2354** directs execution from operation **2352** to operation **2336**. Operation **2336** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2360** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2222** to operation **2362**. Operation **2362** performs coupling the wireless interface to the server using a gigabit Ethernet interface. Arrow **2364** directs execution from operation **2362** to operation **2336**. Operation **2336** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Figure **15** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **2232** of Figure **13** for coupling the wireless interface to the server using the fiber optic interface.

Arrow **2450** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2232** to operation **2452**. Operation **2452** performs coupling the wireless interface to the server using a fiber channel compliant interface. Arrow **2454** directs execution from operation **2452** to operation **2456**. Operation **2456** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2460** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2232** to operation **2462**. Operation **2462** performs coupling the wireless interface to

the server using an interface to a Time Division Multiplexing fiber optic network. Arrow **2464** directs execution from operation **2462** to operation **2456**. Operation **2456** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2470** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2232** to operation **2472**. Operation **2472** performs coupling the wireless interface to the server using an interface to a photonic switch fiber optic network. Arrow **2474** directs execution from operation **2472** to operation **2456**. Operation **2456** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2480** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2232** to operation **2482**. Operation **2482** performs coupling the wireless interface to the server using an interface to an optical subcarrier multiplexed fiber optic network. Arrow **2484** directs execution from operation **2482** to operation **2456**. Operation **2456** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2490** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2232** to operation **2492**. Operation **2492** performs coupling the wireless interface to the server using an interface to a Wavelength Division Mutliplexed fiber optic network. Arrow **2494** directs execution from operation **2492** to operation **2456**. Operation **2456** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Figure **16** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **2032** of Figures **9** and **10** for enabling address translation on the server.

Arrow **2510** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2032** to operation **2512**. Operation **2512** performs enabling address translation on the server to include the server device with the network service address by use of a static addressing scheme on the wireline network. Arrow **2514** directs

execution from operation **2512** to operation **2516**. Operation **2516** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2520** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2032** to operation **2522**. Operation **2522** performs enabling address translation on the server to include the server device with the network service address by use of a dynamic addressing scheme on the wireline network. Arrow **2524** directs execution from operation **2522** to operation **2516**. Operation **2516** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2530** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2032** to operation **2532**. Operation **2532** performs translating the wireless interface address to an external wireline address. Arrow **2534** directs execution from operation **2532** to operation **2516**. Operation **2516** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2540** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2032** to operation **2542**. Operation **2542** performs presenting the wireless interface address as the external wireline address. Arrow **2544** directs execution from operation **2542** to operation **2516**. Operation **2516** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2550** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2032** to operation **2552**. Operation **2552** performs registering the wireless interface address as the external wireline address. Arrow **2554** directs execution from operation **2552** to operation **2516**. Operation **2516** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2560** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2032** to operation **2562**. Operation **2562** performs registering the wireless interface address as the external wireline address to a dynamic DNS service. Arrow **2564** directs execution from operation **2562** to operation **2516**. Operation **2516** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Note that various embodiments of the invention may use one or more of the operations of Figure **16**.

Figure **17** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **2112** of Figure **10** for running the host configuration protocol.

Arrow **2610** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2112** to operation **2612**. Operation **2612** performs running a version of DHCP on the wireless interface by the server. Arrow **2614** directs execution from operation **2612** to operation **2616**. Operation **2616** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2620** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2112** to operation **2622**. Operation **2622** performs running a version of BOOTP on the wireless interface by the server. Arrow **2624** directs execution from operation **2622** to operation **2616**. Operation **2616** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2630** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2112** to operation **2632**. Operation **2632** performs running a version of Appletalk on the wireless interface by the server. Arrow **2634** directs execution from operation **2632** to operation **2616**. Operation **2616** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **2640** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **2112** to operation **2642**. Operation **2642** performs running a version of VLAN on the wireless interface by the server. Arrow **2644** directs execution from operation **2642** to operation **2616**. Operation **2616** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Note that various embodiments of the invention may use an operation of Figure **17**.

The preceding embodiments have been provided by way of example and are not meant to constrain the scope of the following claims.